

## THE NATIONAL FORUM

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## VANITY FAIR

CONDUCTED BY JOHN H. WILLS.

## THE SITE FOR NORMAL SCHOOL NO.

The opposition to the Balloch property as a site for the new Normal School No. 2 was so strong and so just that when the committee of the colored pastors of Washington called upon Commissioner Judson on Monday morning last they received his promise to hold the purchase of a site for that school off until autumn.

It is believed by many that a plot of ground owned by Howard University, situated near the reservoir, will be next advocated as suitable for the new Normal School No. 2. This location is spoken of as "an ideal spot" for the school. It may be ideal from a purely architectural point of view, if regarded as a landscape adornment expressing picturesque possibilities susceptible of artistic development. For practical educational purposes, social, moral and hygienic usefulness it simply won't do.

I do not know if this site will be proposed and hope it will not, because all the objections to the Balloch site are strengthened if this site is to be considered, besides the filtration plant and the stables thereto are added objections.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

No one will deny that the Colonel is the most distinct figure in our social and political life today. When I say "social," I don't mean those pink-tea and high handshakes affairs, but social as dealing with the thought and life of the people. He is a man of vigorous mind and body; he energizes every action, controls all faculties, puts all the power of body and will into what he does. He is positively and distinctively an American, produced by purely American influences.

Europeans have long criticised us as being too forceful, too lavish in action and speed, too florid and vivid, inclined to boasting and lacking in that modesty which restrains and tempers power and its use. Colonel Roosevelt possesses so many excellencies it is but natural that he may have a fault or so. One carping critic says that the Colonel is a tin soldier, a toy soldier, who was unwilling to submit to military discipline for the few days he was in the army, but has been imposing arbitrary rule ever since upon his own people and others. To an enthusiastic admirer this might seem harsh.

Colonel Roosevelt has been fortunately successful in the mastery of all the things he undertook, except, perhaps, making a convincing case for his own conditions have overcome to an extent many of his obstacles and he has stood large in the light. Having returned from the wilds of savage Africa, where he slew many strange beasts, for what purpose I cannot guess, the Colonel is seeking a new labor worth his power. We are told that he will go west and then south. I would suggest that he go south first, and tell those that dwell therein, many of whom walk in darkness, what it is to be alive in this twentieth century; what it means to be an American; what a citizen of the United States should try to be; what law and order are; what the constitution is, and what states who send members to the Congress of the United States with a total vote of 7,000 as an average, including the opposition in that number, are not free commonwealths, but a horde of slaves, bound in tighter, stronger chains than ever fastened an unwilling African.

Here is a labor for Hercules, a work that must be done. If Colonel Roosevelt will do this, and he can do it, he will surely place a shining capstone upon that pillar of greatness his admirers build for him and rise above the blame of his harsher critic.

## WHAT DID THEY SAY?

About a week ago there visited Oyster Bay the following persons: John C. Danahy, Dr. William D. Crum, Giles B. Jackson and Harry S. Cummings, a highly interesting quartet, perhaps the only one of its kind, but it is hard to imagine that aggregation coming together just to pay an afternoon call. It seems they asked Mr. Roosevelt to visit the Colored State Fair in Richmond in October and tell the folks something about conditions in Africa. The Colonel on "Conditions in Virginia" would be better than the Egyptian speech.

## EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.

The average congressional vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States is about 7,000 in the Southern States and about 40,000 in the North, East and West. "There's a reason."

## T OTH ER ELKS, WELCOME!

Next Tuesday the throng will have gathered amid the laughing greetings, handshakes and smiles of myriads of friends. Everyone is filled with hospitality and kindness toward all the visitors who will flock to our city from every corner of our common country.

Aside from the social side of this gathering, the merriment and joy is a serious purpose to be attained and important work to be done. It is to be most sincerely hoped that all differences will be banished and the entire body unite as one. That contention should cease; that concessions be offered by each and accepted by both is the hope of all well-wishers. The power and influence of the order will increase a hundred fold and then it will be truly I. B. P. O. E. W.

## WHAT MAYOR GAYNOR SAID.

A gentleman representing some of the societies for the uplift called upon Mayor Gaynor to protest in behalf of his society against the fight pictures. The gentleman tells what he said and also what the Mayor said:

"I had the honor of calling upon the Mayor of this city, who admitted me to his presence and talked with me. I told him I was there to beg of him to exercise his authority and prevent the exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures. I pointed out to him the degrading effect of them, the evil influence upon the young men and the further influence for evil they might have upon the next generation. I told him that we feared that even in New York city it might stir up feeling between the white and colored races and that there might be bloodshed as there had been in the past.

"When I had finished the Mayor informed me that he knew of no law which would give him authority to act in the matter. He was not empowered

to prohibit the exhibition. To this I replied that, while I knew of his great legal learning, yet I had been informed or I had read that a law founded upon public policy might be invoked. He asked me when I had read this law, and I told him that I had seen it referred to in a newspaper.

"At once his manner changed. He looked me squarely in the face and declared: 'You are a fool and you were sent here by fools.'"

## THE NEW PLAYHOUSES.

Conversing with Mr. W. H. Smith, of Chicago, who is to manage the Howard Theatre, he said that he had just returned from a four months' trip through the South showing the Johnson-Ketchel fight pictures. He said I might imagine what a time he had. Mr. Smith hopes to open the Howard on August 22 and September 5 expects to have Dudley's Smart Set, with Ada Overton Walker. The Howard bids fair to be a great house. It covers a space of 80 by 126 feet, with a seating capacity of 1500 and a stage large enough to produce any of the traveling productions of coming seasons.

The Blue Mouse is an extra attractive house for its kind. The animating idea of the builder was comfort. It has 375 large, comfortable seats, full parquet stage, with plenty of room and four large windows on each side. The stage is fitted with complete scenic equipment and is large enough for ensemble dramatic work. The productions are kept to a high standard of interest and attractiveness.

## "RED BLOODED ANIMALS."

By a trick of the type I was made to say: "We still have the lust for battle which all 'red headed animals' feel. I hope no unborn admiral of mine thought I was making fun at persons with tinted locks. I only meant that real live things like to fight some time and that now it's got down to rule and rate like everything else in this highly civilized world."

## THE FIGHT IS ON IN THE 6TH MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The campaign for the Congressional nomination in the Sixth Maryland district is now well under way with three avowed candidates, namely, Messrs. Geo. N. Pearce, the present incumbent; Mr. Gist Blair, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county, and Mr. B. H. Warner, Jr., of the same county.

Mr. Pearce has served twelve years in the House and therefore has a slight advantage, though the personal popularity of Mr. Blair makes him a hard contestant in the race to defeat. Mr. Warner, though young and inexperienced, is making a dash campaign and will be a factor in the last.

It is generally conceded by political experts of that section of the state surrounding Montgomery county that Mr. Blair has the better chance of winning both nomination and election by reason, first, of his character, ability and prestige, and second, that there is less factional antagonism toward him.

## LAWYER J. LOUIS TAYLOR ASSAULTED

While accompanying a lady home on Tuesday of this week Mr. Louis Taylor was assaulted on North Capitol street and seriously beaten. From the best evidence we are able to gather, it appears that the assault was entirely unprovoked on the part of Mr. Taylor, and was the result of nothing but pure maliciousness on the part of fifteen or sixteen ruffians.

Mr. Taylor's jaw was fractured and he was otherwise injured about the face. He was removed to his home, where he is now confined and where it is said by physicians he will be compelled to remain for several weeks. One of the culprits was apprehended and is now incarcerated without bail. Later it was learned that the individual who is now languishing in the toils has confessed his guilt and implicated nine other persons, having given their names. It was alleged at first by way of excuse that they took Mr. Taylor for Jack Johnson, but the dissimilarity between the two is so striking that this story was at once discontinued.

## BISHOP E. D. LAMPTON PASSES AWAY

The death of Bishop E. W. Lampton, D. D., came as quite a shock to his many friends here and elsewhere, as it was not generally known that he was ailing. He only enjoyed the distinction of holding the office of bishop for a little over two years before he was called from labor to reward. In his passing the church loses a splendid character and the race a staunch supporter. The A. M. E. preachers' meeting adopted a befitting set of resolutions and forwarded them to Greenville, where the late bishop was interred on last Thursday. His family have the sympathy of his many friends.

## Homes for Colored PEOPLE AT GRANT PARK ON THE HILL

In the District at 57th St., N. E., On the Columbia Electric Railway.

11 St. cars go direct to the property—5c car fare—30 minutes from 15th St. and N. Y. Ave.

Pure spring water, fine shade, churches, schools, etc.

Lots \$100 to \$200 on Easy Monthly Payments, NO INTEREST, NO TAXES.

The Poor Man's Chance To Buy, A DESIRABLE HOME SITE AT SMALL COST.

Grant Park Office, Room 314; O'Quay Building, N. W. Cor. 8th and G Streets, N. W.

## MASS CONVENTION

OF THE INDEPENDENT LEAGUE OF THE DISTRICT HELD AT TRUE REFORMERS HALL, TUESDAY, JULY 19.

REV. S. L. CORROTHERS, PRESIDENT, AND REV. J. MILTON WALDRON, NATIONAL ORGANIZER, MAKE ROUSING SPEECHES.

SEVERELY ARRANGE THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TOWARD COLORED OFFICE HOLDERS IN THE SOUTH.

(Reported by J. A. H.)

On last Tuesday night the True Reformers' Hall was filled to the doors to witness the proceedings of the Mass Convention which had been called by the Independent League of this city.

The purpose of the meeting, it was learned, was to take some steps of protest against what the league terms the administration's southern policy toward Negro Federal officeholders, especially in the South. Rev. Corrothers, who was chairman of the meeting, opened it with a stirring speech in the sound of many "amens" in the audience. He said among other things that there had never been a policy of this kind pursued before and that it was ruinous to the Negro and to the general welfare of the public; that Grover Cleveland, even though a Democrat, had never thought of introducing such a policy into his regime and that it was an outrage. The Rev. gentleman also paid his respects to Mr. Hitchcock, whom he characterized as being one of the main offenders in this matter; in other words, the fellow who, as he put it, "was moulding the bullets while the President shot him." Rev. Corrothers drew a round ripple of laughter from both the white reporters of the Post and Herald when he said that Mr. Carnegie could not pick a Moses for him; that no man who was paid could ever make a good leader; that leaders were made by being born, not appointed. He set up another line of thought, saying that the President had made a swing around the South, dined with the beautiful and highly cultured southern ladies and then sold the Negro out for a mess of "possum." He closed by saying that there were 46 congressional districts in which the Negro held the balance of power, and that it was in these districts that the Independent League was organizing.

Rev. J. Milton Waldron was also introduced and he said he was rather won to term this policy the Negro policy instead of the Southern policy. He maintained that he thought it was his special mission to get the Negro disaffected with himself and his condition. "Not that dissatisfaction that leads to evil," said he, "but that which makes a man want to aspire to higher things." Dr. Waldron said he was glad to see Negroes in positions, either Federal or otherwise. That it did his heart good, but said he: "It is our fighting that keeps you there and I feel that we really ought to assess you all." He paid a high compliment to the appointment of Mr. Whit McKinley as collector of customs at Georgetown and hoped he would be confirmed, but felt that this was a stroke of policy rather than anything else. He further stated that this policy had done more harm than all the wars in the past century. Speaking of his trip to Montgomery, Ala., he said that Negroes were not allowed to sit in the parks and not allowed to visit or draw books from the library, and that all of this had come about indirectly by this policy, as it was not in vogue before. He said by reason of this policy labor unions have more tightly closed their doors and the business world had narrowed its limitations with reference to the Negro, and that even England and the European countries had caught the spirit because it had emanated from such a high and mighty source, and were following him. He argued that not only was the Negro being affected but all dark races. He stated that the Gospel ministry had signally failed to make any effort to rectify the matter, but on the contrary has aided and abetted it. He cited the instances of Negroes not being allowed to enter the lunch room of the Interior Department to eat, and of their being all segregated in one room and of the unfairness shown by the civil service board toward Negro eligibles. After paying his compliments also to Mr. Hitchcock he spoke of the ill treatment of the colored railway mail clerks, and he concluded his speech by saying that of all the independent Negroes the Negro minister was the most independent, inasmuch as he did not live off the government and therefore it was his duty to speak out and he proposed to speak out.

Hon. N. B. Marshall was next introduced, and in a legal and clear way made an argument that threw new light on the Brownsville affair. At the mention of the name of Foraker the audience cheered wildly. Mr. Marshall was dispassionate but convincing and argumentative in his talk and gave his hearers some food for thought. Resolutions were read and adopted, after which the meeting was concluded.

## The Medical Men.

Physicians as a whole do not receive the credit they deserve in the popular mind for their disinterested work for mankind. We are too apt to look upon them as persons who come to us when we are sick and give us something to make us well again, or bandage our injuries when we have been hurt, and even operate upon us in an emergency, and then charge us a good price for it, when compared with the wages of an ordinary laborer—which price we are glad to pay, because we value our health and comfort above price. But this is a comparatively small side of the life of the average modern physician.—St. Louis Star.

Of the 232 steamships which carried steerage passengers across the Atlantic during the first half of 1909 143 were equipped with wireless instruments.

## PIONEER IN MASONRY

COLORED LODGES IN DISTRICT ORGANIZED IN 1825.

COURT SETTLES CONTROVERSY. RECENT DECISION OF APPELLATE TRIBUNAL ENDS STRIFE AND DESIGNATES THE MOST WORKSHIPPED GRAND LODGES OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS AS VICTORS IN LEGAL BATTLE—GOT CHARTERS FROM ENGLAND.

A controversy among the colored Masons of the District, which had aroused much agitation, has been settled by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals. An attempt was made by one element that had come into existence within the last fifteen years to oust the other element, that had been the recognized body of colored Masons in the District since 1825. By the decision of the Supreme Court, affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the older body came out of the legal struggle victorious in all of its essential contentions.

In all of their long history the colored Masons here had never before been in a contest of any nature before the courts. Freemasonry among colored men in the District had its origin in the constitution of Social Lodge in 1825. Social Lodge is a direct descendant of the grand lodge of England, through the Prince Hall grand lodge of Massachusetts, thence through the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, from which it received the charter constituting a just and legal lodge.

In September, 1908, the colored Masons of the country united with the Prince Hall grand lodge in celebrating in Boston its one hundredth anniversary. This grand body takes its name from Prince Hall, the first colored man raised to the degree of a master Mason in this country. He was entered, passed and raised in a "traveling lodge," attached to one of the British regiments under General Gage in Boston in the early part of 1775. With fourteen other colored men, who had been initiated about the same time, Prince Hall initiated in organizing a lodge with the sanction of the authorities under whom they were made.

## APPLIED FOR WARRANT.

After the Revolutionary War, in which Prince Hall served as a soldier on the side of the colonies, application was made by him to the grand lodge of England, through the Prince Hall grand lodge, in September, 1784, his petition was granted and a warrant was issued for the organization of African Lodge, No. 459. A copy of this warrant may still be seen in Freemasons' Hall, in London. The original warrant is in the possession of the Prince Hall grand lodge of the District of Columbia, as to travel at that time, and the confusion following the war of independence, this warrant does not seem to have reached its destination till April, 1787.

In 1797 two other colored lodges of Masons were organized, one in Providence, R. I., and the other in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1808 the bodies met with a regular lodge. In September, 1784, his petition was granted and a warrant was issued for the organization of African Lodge, No. 459. A copy of this warrant may still be seen in Freemasons' Hall, in London. The original warrant is in the possession of the Prince Hall grand lodge of the District of Columbia, as to travel at that time, and the confusion following the war of independence, this warrant does not seem to have reached its destination till April, 1787.

It has existed for 62 years, and during that time has had 33 grand masters. There are fourteen lodges under its jurisdiction and about 1,100 Master Masons. Its membership composes the leading colored men of the Capital City, and many of its grand officers have been men who have distinguished themselves in various lines of activity in the life of the community. The present grand master is Prof. Nelson E. Weatherless, director of the department of science in the colored high schools. It may be interesting to give the names of the past grand masters, as they are names well known in this community. They are:

## PAST GRAND MASTERS.

Charles Datcher, John T. Costin, Richard Phisike, Robert Robinson, Francis Datcher, Jr., Charles Hunt, Annias Herbert, Carter A. Stewart, Edward M. Thomas, Adolphus Hall, William Tunnia, Robert H. Booker, William H. Thomas, John F. Cook, formerly collector of taxes for the District of Columbia; William H. Myers, William A. Taliaferro, Leonard C. Bailey, Charles C. Johnson, Dr. S. Roger Watts, John H. Lee, Charles H. Evans, Henry Coleman, Dr. Hamilton S. Smith, John H. Burdell, Judge Robert H. Terrell, W. H. Judd Malvin, Prof. John T. Layton, William H. Grimshaw, Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon in chief Freedmen's Hospital.

The craft owns two splendid halls, one at Virginia avenue and Fifth street, N. E., and the other in Nineteenth street, between L and M streets, N. W. The lodges are all in a flourishing condition and could be very much larger from a numerical standpoint if the greatest care were not taken in the matter of the acceptance of candidates. The total membership of the colored Masonic craft in the District of Columbia is conservatively estimated at \$40,000.—The Washington Post.

## Discretion the Better Part.

Old Gent—"What are you doing with those snowballs?" Small Boy—"Selling 'em three a penny, and those who can't afford to buy gets 'em for nuffin!" Old Gent—"I'll take the lot." Town and Country.

## A Courteous Custom Stopped.

"I will be magnanimous," said the French duelist. "Rather than risk taking human life I will fire in the air."

"Don't do that," responded his second; "you'd be almost sure to hit an eviator."—Washington Star.

## LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP

Mrs. J. E. Dent, the charming wife of Mr. Dent, who is and has been employed at the Capitol for many years, is spending the summer in Binghamton, N. Y., the guest of the popular and enterprising hotel proprietor, Mr. Lee. Mrs. Dent is a lady of strong personality and it is said of her that at no distant day in the past she had quite a deal to do with engineering a political deal with one of the leaders of the Republican party in the State of New York, whereby the condition of the Negroes in that particular locality was bettered. Mr. Dent will leave to join his wife at Binghamton, N. Y., about August 3rd, from which place they will take a trip up in the Adirondacks to spend part of their summer vacation.

Mr. P. F. Sola, who is employed in the sixth auditor's office at the Post-office Building, was among the number of fortunate who received promotions. Mr. Sola was promoted to \$800 per annum. It speaks well for his proficiency and he is to be congratulated.

Miss W. Taliaferro, sister of Mrs. J. W. Grayson, left for Orange, Va., a few days ago to spend some time with her sister at that point.

Miss Elizabeth Burrus was buried from her home at 1825 Eighteenth street, N. W., one day this week. She had been ill and practically helpless for some time. She was the sister of Mrs. Hall. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Brooks.

Mr. Isaac Hathaway, of 1234 V street, N. W., has some new and very interesting designs in models. It will pay one to stop in and look them over.

Mr. Robert Foley, messenger at the Bureau of Engraving, died July 15th at Freedman's Hospital of stomach trouble. The funeral was held at 2015 Eleventh street, N. W.

Misses Blanche George, Natalie Lewis, Esther Middleton, Mary Mitchell and some out-of-town ladies are on an extended trip, covering Niagara, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. They are spending their vacation, they report, in an exceedingly charming and pleasant manner.

Miss Etta, daughter of the late James Freeman, died at her home at 10 o'clock P. M., July 16th. Funeral services were held at Plymouth Church at Seventeenth and P streets, N. W.

Miss Frankie Simms, who has been visiting her sister in New York, has returned to the city. She reports an excellent time. She contemplates spending the month of August and part of September at Cape May.

Elks' badges, banners and postcards at the Board & McGuire Pharmacy on Fourteenth street, between T and You streets.

Prof. E. W. Williams, president of the Ferguson Agricultural College at Abbeville, S. C., is spending some time in the city. Prof. Williams has spent the last twenty-five years in school work in the South and is therefore in a position to judge what progress is being made among the Negroes. When asked for his opinion along this line and as to what he thought the outlook for the Negro was over the country generally he replied: "From close observation it appears to me that the outlook of the Negro is growing worse instead of better in the South. This, however, seems to be rather general in its nature and bids fair to work quite a detriment to the Negro's cause of advancement. I am sorry to say that I find the feeling of intense racial prejudice more radical this year than I do down South. The fact is I see more evidences of real genuine, unadulterated prejudice in Washington than I do in either North or South Carolina."

It may be said without straining a point that the Professor has observed well and drawn a correct conclusion.

Mr. Harry Parker, the popular messenger to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, whose residence is 1412 Pierce Place, will leave for New York on Tuesday, July 26th, to assume his duties with the National Executive Committee (Republican). Mr. Parker is a prominent member of the A. M. E. Metropolitan Church, and has been with this committee and also associated with the National Executive/Republican Committee for a number of years.

Thomas N. Ellis, of the Tennyson-Ellis Papering Company, at 1400 Pierce Place, is away with Mr. Thomas L. Karriek at Thompson Point, Vt., for the summer. Mr. Karriek is president of the bank at the corner of Fourteenth and You streets. During his absence the Tennyson-Ellis Company is being looked after by the other member of the firm, Mr. James J. Tennyson. When you want neat papering done don't fail to call upon them at 1400 Pierce Place, N. W.

You will meet all of the Elks and their friends at the popular drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912 1/2 Fourth street, N. W., the place where everybody meets everybody else for drugs, medicines and the most delicious ice-cream soda in the city.

Mr. Jack M. Ryan, Jr., died at his home, 1717 Eighteenth street, N. W., on last Thursday at 12:45 A. M. Mr. Ryan had only been ill two days and his death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends. His funeral was conducted from his father's residence, at 1717 18th street, N. W.

Mr. Ryan was one of the most popular young men in the city and well liked by everybody. His many friends join the family in this, their sad hour of bereavement, and are anxious in their expressions that death has removed from among them a shining mark.

The L. O. of St. Luke, in the District of Columbia, showed to fine advantage at their recent excursion to Somerset Beach. The officials received the congratulations of all the people. No more orderly excursionists have been seen on the river this season. There were close on to a thousand people who enjoyed the day. The committee, regaled in badges, made it pleasant for everybody. The fraternal spirit was seen everywhere. It is very noticeable that worthy and intelligent leaders have success, both as to number of people and money returns in these public events. We wish the St. Luke, under Mrs. B. B. Anderson and Rev. Dr. Garner, the rich success they are so surely winning.

The St. Lukes' have chartered a car for Richmond, August 15, to avoid "Jim Crowing."

## Vote For Your Favorite Elk

The most popular Elk chosen by the votes of their friends and admirers will receive a Diamond Elk Charm. It is a beauty. The Charm will be displayed in the window of Mr. Callisher, the jeweler, 917 Penna. Ave., N. W. Go and see it.

Cut out this coupon, fill it out and mail it to us. Vote early and often. Extra copies of the Forum for sale at 609 F St., N. W., Room 203, or you can order from your news stand.

The presentation will be made during the Elk Convention, July 26, 27, 28, 29. Ten thousand Elks will be in this city attending this Convention.

Address National Forum, 609 F St., N. W.

COUPON  
THE MOST POPULAR ELK  
I. B. P. O. E. O. W.

I cast this vote for

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The most popular Elk will receive a Diamond Elk Charm.

## England's Capital

Greater Than Ever Before and Steadily Increasing

By Frederic Austin Ogg

N recent years there has been a good deal of foolish talk about the supposed decadence of Britain. Now a few Englishmen have themselves fallen into grave doubts on the subject. As a matter of fact, the nation never possessed elements of strength equal to those of today. A population of 20,000,000 in 1815 has increased to one of 44,000,000. In 1815 the nation's accumulated wealth was under \$3,000,000,000; as late as 1845 it was only \$4,000,000,000; in 1882, according to Mulhall, it was \$8,720,000,000; today it is variously estimated at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000. The yearly addition to this accumulated wealth in 1815 was \$60,000,000; today it is \$300,000,000, or six times as much.

The total foreign investment of British subjects, almost a negligible quantity a hundred years ago, is now estimated at \$2,700,000,000, upon which there is an annual income of \$135,000,000. During the last six years the placement of British capital in foreign countries, largely suspended during the previous decade, has been resumed on a stupendous scale, greatly to the improvement of foreign trade, and distinctly to the encouragement of public and private thrift. At least a hundred millions were invested abroad in 1908, and approximately the same amount in 1909. These are merely a few of the more obvious evidences of the financial power of the nation. Of the ultimate ability of the British people to support a government twice as lavish as any yet on record there can be no remotest doubt. Assuming that the principles of reasonable economy are to prevail, the one towering question is as to how the public burden may best be adjusted so that the 15 percent of the population which receives 50 percent of the national income and possesses more than 90 percent of the nation's aggregate wealth may be made to bear its just share.—Review of Reviews.

## Will Asia Take Our Trade?

By Moreton Frewen, English Economist

THE most serious aspect of the depreciation of gold—or, to word it more simply, of the great rise of gold prices—is that it is stimulating the industrial development of Asia, with eight hundred millions of people, and involves a competition which, though little noticed thus far, is a menace to our Western civilizations. The great abundance of the new gold inflates our currencies, but there is no equivalent inflation of the silver currencies of the far East. The result is a great stimulus to all that Asia exports to us, and if the rise of gold prices continues during the next quarter of a century, as I believe it will, we shall hand over the control of many great industries—such as steel and coal, cotton, leather and jute—to an awakening China. When I think of the creations I have myself seen—the cotton mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Calcutta, the boot factories of Cawnpore, and now this terribly ominous competition of Hankow, Shanghai and Hong Kong—I find myself wondering what white industries menaced by this murderous Mongolian competition will survive. The coming competition of Chinese pig and steel must keep the prices of pig and steel down here in the West to something like their cost of production in China plus freights, but there is no such competition in the case of perishable commodities—wheat, beef, bacon and butter. Thus the necessities of life here must get the full uplift of the increasing depreciation of gold.

## A Law-abiding Child.

A health officer recently received the following note from one of the residents of his district: "Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that my child, aged 8 months, is suffering from measles as required by act of Parliament."—[Tit-Bits.

## Easily Answered.

"How is it doctor," asks the smart patient, "that if I get my feet wet I contract a cold in my head, while if I get my head wet I don't have cold feet?" "It is caused," replies the weary physician, "by the fact that there is no room in your feet for a cold."—Chicago Post.

Formaldehyde is used in meat exported to England and the government is making investigations as to its effect on the health of consumers.

During 1909 Chile produced 18,179 tons of copper, as against 19,443 tons in 1908.

## Where The Forum Can Be Bought

M. A. Harris, 810 Florida Avenue, Northwest.  
Davis & Smith, 1020 U Street, Northwest.  
Gray & Gray, 12th & U Streets, Northwest.  
Wilkinson & Montague, 2018 14th Street, Northwest.  
Board & McGuire, 1912 1/2 14th Street, Northwest.  
Snowden Keyes, 1819 14th Street, Northwest.  
Thos. A. Leatherwood, 1516 14th Street, Northwest.  
W. H. Le, 920 20th Street, Northwest.  
E. B. Bookmon, 1104 20th Street, Northwest.  
Harris and Howley, 634 T Street, Northwest.  
John A. Hanson, 1018 4th Street, Northwest.  
Thos. H. Harper, 208 H Street, Southwest.